

FADS AND FASHIONS



New York, April 20.—Even the most casual observer cannot fail to notice that the spring season has brought some unmistakable changes in woman's fashion, yet the changes are by no means of a radical nature. Tailored costumes of a conservative type, for instance, do not show very decided changes of line. A woman may have almost any sort of coat that is most becoming to her and yet not be conspicuously out of style. Generally speaking, however, cutaway lines prevail. Coat fronts sharply cut away from the bust line and revealing chic little waistcoats are favorites with Parisian tailors, but can be successfully worn only by the exceptionally slender woman. The cutaway models which are most successful fasten down to the waist line or a little above and are sloped away gradually from there. In this model, too, there is often a waistcoat, but it appears above the button line, not below it.

Belted effects are popular in suit coats as in frocks, the belt sometimes encircling the waist, sometimes showing merely in back and front or in the back only. Some soft silk coats actually blouse over the belts. Others are drawn down smoothly, belted in snugly, revealing the waist and hip curves which recent modes so sternly suppressed, and still others fall loose and comparatively straight, their belts being for ornament rather than service.

On the whole, there is more shapeliness, more concession to curves in this season's suit coat than in that of last year, and since frocks also show a tendency to lessen the waist size and admit the existence of a hip curve, it seems likely that a change in corseting is at hand. It will come gradually, of course. Women have enjoyed the freedom of the large waist and the uncorseted figure and will be unwilling to give it up. Probably they will never again accept tight lacing in its very strenuous phases, but the modes of this spring both in bodices and skirts are surely blazing a trail to a changed silhouette and the autumn will doubtless bring trim waists, more definite curves and more elaborate skirt draperies.

Bedford cords, heavy cord diagonals, whipcords, serges, wool eponages, tweed and various mixtures in light tones are the materials most used for the wool tailored costumes, while for the silk two-piece or three-piece costume taffeta, the dull finished satins, a heavy cord serge or serge, several ribbed silks of bengaline or poplin character and tussor are all available.

Many combinations of serge and taffeta and of serge and satin are among the more practical of the three-piece costumes and these materials are combined as much as ever for the one-piece trottling frock. Smart coats and frocks of black taffeta, the upper part of the frock being almost entirely of chiffon or marquisette, promise good summer service. A clever French idea is the braiding of the black silk in biscuit soutache and using for the bodice biscuit chiffon and lace partly veiled by black chiffon.

The biscuit, champagne and kind-

red shades running down to khaki tones are very successful in all materials from chiffon to tweed and the line and cotton stuffs in buff and biscuit colorings are particularly attractive. Linens are more than ever popular and the variations upon the one-piece linen frock are numerous. As a rule these frocks are simple and not greatly changed from the models of last season, though the skirts are slightly widened, often by inset but hardly noticeable plaits.

Linens, like most of the wool tailor suitings, does not lend itself gracefully to drapery and fullness and the designers have very wisely left the models in these materials to straight lines. Yet even here there are some changes in detail—a longer and more accentuated waist, a sleeve set into an armhole, or belted effects. Heavy laces trim some of the best looking linens and it is worth noting that there are exceedingly effective imitations of Irish macramé, filet, chun, etc., at prices surprisingly moderate.

Quite as chic as any of these lace-trimmed linen models are other linen frocks, demurely simple, but with distinctly original notes in collar, cravat, belt and buttons which are more effective than any amount of elaborate trimming.

Belts, girdles and sashes are strong features of the fashions this spring. Narrow belts of patent leather or of patent leather combined with some one of the costume materials or colors have a decided vogue and the importers who will carry models into which such belts enter have brought over quantities of the belts to be used in reproductions of these models.

One of the fads of the season is the toweling material in its many variations. It goes under various names, sponge, Turkish cloth, cotton ratine, Trityle. But, whatever the name, toweling is the family and it is extensively used for whole frocks and suits and for trimmings. The imported linen and cotton eponge, which, finer and less rough than many other toweling weaves, come in charming colors and threatens to rival linen as a material for one-piece tub frocks and summer suits.

Stripes are in high favor and are shown in all the new silks, chiffon, cottons and woollens, often with border design. Quaint and lovely striped taffetas in soft color and white are made up with plain one tone silk or chiffon, and there are beautiful radium foulards which show stripes in two tones with reversible surface in entirely different but harmonious coloring. Narrow stripes prevail, but there are wide ones too and one of the loveliest evening models sent across from Paris was built up of very delicate pink and white satin in alternating three inch stripes.

The satins and crepes have not lost prestige with the coming of taffeta and there are numerous new crepe weaves, among them certain sheer light Japanese crepes in oddly exquisite black print designs which sell for very high prices and have great possibilities in artist hands.

Cotton crepes and the finest of cotton marquisettes and cotton voiles are selling rapidly and figure prominently among lingerie models. They

YOUNG WIFE SAVED FROM HOSPITAL

Tells How Sick She Was And What Saved Her From An Operation.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.—"Three years ago I was married and went to house-



keeping. I was not feeling well and could hardly drag myself along. I had such tired feelings, my back ached, my sides ached, I had bladder trouble awfully bad, and I could not eat or sleep. I had headaches, too, and became almost nervous wreck. My doctor told me to go to a hospital. I did not like that idea very well, so, when I saw your advertisement in a paper, I wrote to you for advice, and have done as you told me. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and now I have my health.

"If sick and ailing women would only know enough to take your medicine, they would get relief."—Mrs. BENJ. H. STANSBURY, Route 6, Box 18, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

If you have mysterious pains, irregularity, backache, extreme nervousness, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait too long, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound now.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy and should give every one confidence.

allow for the fullness now found in all soft frock skirts, yet cling to the figure and, weighted down by heavy lace or embroidery give a narrow silhouette despite their fullness.

Peplum devices of one kind and another appear upon many of the cotton and linen frocks, as well as upon models of silk or wool, and separate blouses, too, especially those of heavy lace or lace trimmed, are likely to show some kind of extension below the waist line.

Among the leading colors are the various shades of tan, including champagne, hazel and straw, also nut and wood browns, Rose, Indian red, opal, limoges blue, shrimp and melon pink are the high shades.

Most of the new pinnies are smooth over the hips, but some are frankly puffy, and may become more so.

EVER WATCHFUL

A Little Care Will Save Many East Las Vegas Readers Future Trouble

Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health;

The discharge not excessive or infrequent;

Contain no "brick-dust-like" sediment.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for weak kidneys. Let an East Las Vegas citizen tell you how they work.

H. A. Seelinger, 307 Grand Ave., East Las Vegas, N. Mex., says: "In January 1907, I gave the public statement in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills to the effect that I had procured this remedy at the Center Block Pharmacy and had used it with the most satisfactory results. My trouble was principally from pain and lameness across my kidneys and I am glad to say that Doan's Kidney Pills completely relieved me. At intervals I have had slight recurrences of pain in my back but Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to prove effective. Whenever anyone has questioned me regarding my former testimonial, I have urged a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. I know that this remedy lives up to representations.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CARDINAL FARLEY 70 YEARS OLD
New York, April 20.—Cardinal Farley celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth today in an unostentatious manner. There was no official observance of the day, but messages of congratulation in the form of letters and telegrams poured into his residence from all parts of the world.

Cardinal Farley was born in Ireland, April 20, 1842, came to America as a boy and studied for the priesthood here and in Rome, where he was ordained. He became bishop in 1895 and archbishop of New York in 1902. He was elevated to the cardinalate in 1911.

NATIONAL TRADE BOARD TO BE FORMED

CONFERENCE TO PERFECT A STRONG COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—During the coming week a commercial conference of national importance which, it is hoped, will be far reaching in its results, will be held in this city and hundreds of delegates, representing various commercial and industrial organizations in all parts of the country have already arrived here. This conference, which is intended as the first step toward the formation of a national organization broadly representative of the commercial interests of the whole country, was called, upon the suggestion and orders of President Taft, by the secretary of commerce and labor, Mr. Nagle, and will hold its meetings at the New Willard hotel.

In a message on foreign relations communicated to congress in December of last year, President Taft expressed the belief that it would be of great value to have "some central organization in touch with the associations and chambers of commerce throughout the country, and able to keep purely American interests closely in touch with commercial affairs."

This expression met with such general approval that the president decided to start a movement in the direction indicated. He instructed the secretary of commerce and labor to take the necessary steps to initiate as soon as practicable at Washington a conference of delegates from organizations which are engaged in the promotion and development of commerce and industry in their respective districts, such conference to consider the establishment of a representative national organization for commercial, development, and to outline the principles by which it should be governed. In conformance with the instructions received Secretary Nagle, through the bureau of manufactures, sent out invitations to more than one thousand members and even in the insular possessions of the United States. It is expected that a large majority of the organizations invited will be represented by delegates at the conference next week.

The general development of the plan, the determination of the basis of organization the demarcation of its scope and all the details of its formation will be left entirely with the accredited representatives at the conference. The suggestions of the president and the tentative plan which will be offered for consideration and discussion by Secretary Nagle are intended merely to guide the conference in its deliberations. According to the president's suggestion the national organization planned should be so constituted that it would give the government opportunity to consult the business world of the nation on all problems of trade supremacy; it should afford cooperation in the expansion of commerce at home and abroad and should provide a means by which government officers charged with the enforcement of laws could become acquainted with the complexities which surround their administration in the business world; it should give advice to congress in framing new statutes affecting trade and commerce and should aid the government in the intelligent and impartial development of domestic and foreign trade.

In some respects the plan suggested by the president is similar to that upon which the German system of

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STRAY TOPICS FROM LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

New York, April 20.—There is always something doing in the lower end of Manhattan Island. Even if the stock market is listless and the stock exchange offers no excitement, something else is sure to turn up to furnish at least monetary diversion to the many thousands enlisted in the service of Mammon who daily crowd the narrow streets of the financial district. The building operations on a skyscraper are always more or less interesting and fascinating to the crowds and there are always two or more in course of erection. Then there are aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, which, at different times, do sensational "stunts" in the vicinity of the Battery, offering a welcome spectacle to the gaping multitude crowded in the lower end of the island.

There are other diversions from time to time, varied in their character, but always welcome. The latest sensation was supplied by an ambitious former "steepie-jack," who, craving exciting sensations, hit upon parachute jumping as an excellent means of providing him not only with the excitement he craved, but also with the notoriety so dear to him. He began with jumping from the top of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island, but found this too tame, because there were no crowds to cheer him. Next he transferred his activity to the financial district and there he found conditions which appealed to him as ideal. He attempted to jump from several of the finished or unfinished skyscrapers of lower Manhattan, but either the police or the owners of the buildings interfered with his plans. At last he succeeded in making a jump from the thirty-first floor of the Bankers Trust building, corner Wall and Nassau streets, landing safely upon the roof of the treasury building, while the crowd that packed every street in the vicinity cheered him with wildest enthusiasm, which warmed the cockles of his applause-hungry heart.

A scene as gruesome as any depicted by Poe met the eyes of Coroner Hellenstein when he entered an apartment on the second floor of a handsome house on Lenox avenue, to which he had been called by his duty. When he entered the bedroom he was greeted by laughter and incoherent chatter from a young and evidently insane woman who occupied the bed, with his bowed head supported by his hands and with his elbows resting on his knees, was the form of a man, stiffened in the rigor of death. An examination showed that the man, who proved to be Louis G. Parma, a prosperous music teacher, who conducted a conservatory on the lower floor of the same house, had been dead for 48 hours, silently guarding the young woman.

Later on an investigation brought to light that the dead man had guarded, as he had done for many years, the secret of his life, the sad condition of the young woman, his daughter who had become insane from grief over the death of her beloved mother many years ago. Prof. Parma, anxious to hide from the world the condition of his daughter, had kept her carefully from coming in contact with any other person. He

divided his time between his duties in the conservatory and the care of his unfortunate daughter, never permitting even the servants to penetrate the mystery surrounding his private life. Death at last overtook him while he stood guard by the bedside of his daughter and he died at his post.

The nerve of some persons is truly phenomenal. Some time in 1909 Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards received information tending to show that a man named Jacobs was carrying on a highly profitable grafting game by selling tickets indicating that snow had been removed. Commissioner Edwards decided to trap Jacobs and taking \$200 of his own money and marking every bill, he turned the money over to Commissioner of Accounts Atlee, who, in turn, gave it to Jacobs for "snow tickets." With the marked bills and some tickets in his possession, Jacobs was arrested. The cash was returned to Commissioner Edwards. Now Jacobs has begun a suit against Commissioner Edwards to recover the \$200, which Jacobs claims as his property.

Another case which shows the enormity of some persons' nerve came to light the other morning, when it was found that during the night some brazen burglar had broken into the saloon next door to the East 126th street police station and robbed the cash register of the money which had been left in it. There was no light in the saloon and the burglar had no other illumination than that offered by the big lantern in front of the station house.

The meaning of the much abused expression "necessity of life" is extremely elastic. No philologist and no court has ever given a clear and concise definition of the term and there are probably not two individuals in the whole United States who thoroughly agree as to what constitutes a "necessity of life." If any illustration of this fact were needed it could be found in a case which is now before the New York city court. The question involved is whether a woman, with a suit for separation and maintenance against her husband pending in the courts, can be held liable for the payment of \$2,000 which she agreed to pay an artist for her portrait painted by him. When she refused to pay the artist sued her for the amount due, but in her answer the woman claimed that she said but her husband was liable for the amount, as under the law her husband was compelled to provide her with the "necessities of life."

Now the courts will have to decide whether a portrait is or is not a "necessity of life" for a society woman.

The suffragettes of New York are making extensive preparations for the big parade which they have planned for May 4. For the sake of producing a better effect the leaders of the movement have decided that all women marching in the parade shall wear uniform hats. It was considered a trifle too much to expect them to wear uniform clothes, like the Salvation lasses. To insure perfect uniformity and also for the sake of economy the suffragettes at headquarters have bought straw hats in large quantities and are trimming them in a uniform manner, with a view of selling them, fully trimmed, to the prospective marchers at 39 cents a piece.

government co-operation with boards of trade throughout the German states is based, but, of course, certain modifications will be necessary. The tentative plan of organizations which Secretary Nagle has prepared for the consideration of the conference proposes that each commercial organization with 100 members shall be entitled to one representative, with one representative for each additional 200 members, provided no constituent body shall have more than ten representatives. National trade or industrial organizations would have one representative for each 500 members up to 2,500.

NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The coming week will afford something of a breathing spell in the hard-fought contest for the presidential nomination. The conventions and primaries to be held will be neither so numerous nor so important as those that have marked the week just closed.

The interests of the republican politicians will be confined largely to Missouri and Iowa, where state conventions are to be held for the selection of delegates to the national convention at Chicago. The Roosevelt claims appear to be the strongest so far as Missouri is concerned, though the Taft managers are not ready to concede that they have lost the state. In Iowa, the Taft people have strong hopes of winning as a result of the progressive vote being divided between Roosevelt and Cummins.

The republican state and district conventions in Rhode Island will be held Wednesday. The Taft people are in control of the regular party organization and expect to win out in the convention. A different situation exists in New Hampshire, where Tuesday's primaries are expected to determine the complexion of the republican state convention. Governor Bass and a strong progressive following in the Granite state are working in the Roosevelt interests. Encouragement has been lent to their efforts by the recent Roosevelt victory in the neighboring state of Maine.

In pursuance of a movement initiated by President Taft, representatives of business organizations throughout the country are to meet in Washington Tuesday to discuss plans for the formation of a "national board of trade," which shall have for its object the bringing of business men into touch with the government for advice and counsel in the administration of laws, the enactment of new statutes and the development of commerce.

Among other large and important gatherings of the week will be the annual convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association, at Oklahoma City; the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, in New York, and the annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' association, in Montgomery.

Of interest in church and educational circles will be the unveiling of a statue of Bishop Carroll at Georgetown university. Bishop Carroll was the founder of the university and the first Catholic bishop and archbishop in the United States.

The anniversary of the birth of General Grant will be made the occasion for the customary memorial exercises and banquets in various parts of the country next Saturday. President Taft is to speak at the Union League club banquet in Philadelphia and Vice President Sherman will be heard at a similar function to be given under the auspices of the American club at Pittsburg. Archbishop Ireland has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual oration at the memorial exercises in Galena, Ill., the old home of General Grant.

ASK PARDON FOR LIFER

Madison, Wis., April 20.—A hearing was held before Governor McGovern today on an application for the pardon of Harry Dunn, who is serving a life term in the prison at Waupun. Dunn was convicted of the murder of Emil Leber, a Milwaukee saloonkeeper, August 3, 1898. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence and has always maintained his innocence. The pardon is asked chiefly on the ground that the prisoner is suffering from tuberculosis and cannot live long if kept in confinement.

TRIED SEVEN DOCTORS
My Life Saved by Pe-ru-na.
Mr. S. S. Johnson, Greenville, Ill., writes: "I was for five years troubled with catarrh. Two years ago I had one foot in the grave. I had tried seven doctors and all went to a catarrh specialist in St. Louis, and took several kinds of medicine a day. I could not walk more than a hundred yards without resting. 'My friends told me to take Peru-na and I did so. I now feel that Peru-na has saved my life. It is the best medicine on earth, and I would not be without it.'"
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